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street.

COLUMBUS, O.—Vladut New Stand, 34 High

street.

The careless motorman who caused the

accident at Pittsfield, Mass., came very

near precipitating a national calamity.

Unless the movement for a regular army

post and a technical school in this city is

made a success within a few days it will

fail.

A well-known citizen remarked yesterday

that there is risk enough in a President's

fatiguing trips and the strain of public

speeches and receptions without adding

any from bodily injuries.

A paper called the New Yorker says that,

after all, the trust people would not be

afraid of Tom L. Johnson were he Presi-

dent. He has made \$20,000,000 by monop-

olies, and "is really against the octopus only from his teeth out."

There were obvious reasons why the out-

side attendance at President Roosevelt

yesterday should not be large, and the

fact that the local mills and factories were

all running on full time tended to lessen

the impressiveness of the reception from a

numerical point of view. It was very cor-

dial, however.

Nothing that the Journal might say

could emphasize its appreciation of the

importance of the movement to secure at

the same time a regular army post and a

technical school for this city. As the time

is short those who wish to aid the move-

ment should communicate at once with the

"Committee of Ten," P. O. Box 473.

A circular sent out by the "Committee

of Ten" for the national technical insti-

tute and the army post represents that

the success of the movement depends en-

tirely on the outcome of the popular sub-

scription which has been started. The

committee, whose address is P. O. Box 473,

will be glad to receive subscriptions in any

amount.

"Holland," the New York correspondent

of the Cincinnati Enquirer, gives figures

showing that the meat packers have been

receiving annually from the trunk lines

between the West and the seaboard a net

profit of \$5,000,000 a year on their cars. It

is this immense advantage which has given

the great packers their monopoly, and

which they hope to retain under their new

combinations which will make them a

single corporation.

After making commendable progress the

movement to secure an army post and a

technical school for Indianapolis has re-

sulted in the appointment of a committee

of ten, which it is hoped may carry the

movement to success. The appointment of

this committee is accompanied by other

measures tending to popularize the sub-

scription fund. The movement has now

reached a point where popular subscrip-

tions, even of small amounts, are desired,

and to this end the committee asks that

such subscriptions be sent to P. O. Box

473. Every subscription will be acknowl-

edged.

The President took the occasion of being

in Michigan, which is the first of the

most promising beet-sugar interests, to

declare that we must be generous to Cuba

and enter into reciprocal relations. He

declared, and rightly, that a cut in the sugar

duty for the benefit of Cuba can do no sug-

ar interest in this country any injury. It

seems that all intelligent people must

see that the President's statement is cor-

rect, yet the Oxnard correspondent in

Washington telegraphs the St. Louis GLOBE-

Democrat that the opponents of the Presi-

dent's proposition will return to Congress

to oppose it more persistently than they

did during the last session.

A New York dispatch to the Chicago

Inter Ocean says Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan

is making vigorous war upon President

Roosevelt because of his attitude toward

trusts, and that he will do all in his power

to discredit him, even to using his influence

to have the Democrats carry the next

House and to urge the nomination of Mr.

Cleveland if the President is the Repub-

lican candidate. If this is true it will

help the President rather than harm him.

It will show the country that the great

organizers of combinations realize that

what the President is doing is designed

to interfere with the evils and dangers of

trade, and such a showing will increase

the number of his friends. It is quite

probable that the dispatch is deficient in

fact, but it is not the first time the state-

ment has been made, and the earlier state-

ments have not been denied. As to Mr.

Cleveland, it is known that the Morgan

influence was in his favor in 1892 and that

he was in the syndicate which secured

one favorable contract for bonds issued,

and came very near getting another. He

supported Mr. McKinley on the money

issue, and it is probable that his politics

and his business interests are one. The

President's action in enjoining the merger

of the Northern Pacific, the Burlington

and the Great Northern railroads, in which

Mr. Morgan is interested, displeased him,

and the President's attitude toward trusts,

namely, that they should be the objects of

federal supervision and control, has further

displeased the great financier. If this re-

port is true, it can be predicted that the

President is fortunate in his enemies.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED TRIP

ARRESTED.

The interruption of President Roosevelt's

Western trip through a personal accident

is a very regrettable incident. The public

will not be surprised to learn that in the

recent collision at Pittsfield, Mass., the

President received an injury on his leg

which developed into a small abscess re-

quiring timely treatment. This fact was

brought to light by a surgical examina-

tion made by highly competent authorities

before the President's speech at the Colum-

bia Club, in this city, yesterday afternoon.

The examination disclosed that, while the

President's injury was not serious or

threatening, it was such as to make it

advisable that he should have treatment

and rest. It was accordingly decided that

the President's contemplated Western trip

should be called off, and that after treat-

ment of his injury in a local hospital, he

should return to Washington. The original

injury at Pittsfield may not have been

very serious, but it has probably been ag-

gravated by lack of attention and by the

President's strenuous movements and his

disposition to underrate the seriousness of

personal injuries.

The country will heartily approve of the

decision of the examining surgeons to

cancel the President's traveling engage-

ments for the present. Great as the disap-

pointment may be to particular localities,

the people at large do not wish to see any

unnecessary risks or pain imposed upon

the chief magistrate of the Nation. Long

railroad trips are at best accompanied by

sufficient risks, and it is not desirable

that any President should assume extra-

ordinary risks. President Roosevelt might

have plenty of strength and nerve to con-

tinue his Western trip, and yet its continu-

ance might have involved serious results.

It is much better that he should have tim-

ely treatment and rest. His vigorous con-

stitution and the healing power of nature

will work a speedy cure of the temporary

disability.

SECRETARY HAY AND THE ROU-

MANIAN JEWS.

No state paper of recent years has ex-

cited more interest in diplomatic circles or

been more warmly approved by prominent

individuals than Secretary Hay's recent

paper regarding the persecution of the

Jews in Roumania. Only one of the gov-

ernments addressed has yet answered the

note officially, but expressions of the press

indicate that it is regarded as something

which cannot be overlooked. The individ-

ual expressions of approval have been re-

markable. Prof. Max Nordau, one of the

greatest Jews living, pronounced it "mag-

nificent." Lord Rothschild wired his con-

gratulations from London and said: "The

influence of the United States government

in the cause of civilization and humanity

is and always must be paramount." The

Rev. Dr. Gaster, a distinguished London

rabbi, called it "a clarion message on be-

half of human liberty." Israel Zangwill,

the celebrated author, speaks of it as "a

noble historic document, setting a pre-

cedent in political righteousness."

There is one aspect of the secretary's

note which does not seem to have attracted

public attention as yet. The note begins

by saying that negotiations are to be begun

between the United States and Roumania

for a naturalization treaty that will give

the Roumanian government to protect its

own citizens, on the ground that nativity

constitutes citizenship. The Jews who are

being persecuted in Roumania are not na-

tives, yet they are classed and treated as

such. They are native-born Roumanians,

and therefore entitled to the same protec-

tion as other citizens, yet they are treated

as aliens who can only become citizens by

naturalization. Dr. Plinstein, a prominent

Jew of New York and secretary of the

Educational Alliance in that city, says:

"Birth in Roumania does not make a Jew.

I met a man in Bucharest eighteen-

four years old, whose grandfather had been

born in Roumania. Yet this man, a citi-

zen, nor was his grandfather, a soldier,

who had aided in the victory of Plevna, a

citizen, is by keeping the Jews aliens that

Roumania is able to discriminate

against them and yet keep within the terms

of the treaty of Berlin. A Bulgarian, a

Serbian, a Turk can generally obtain natu-

ralization without difficulty and at no ex-

pense. But when a Jew is in the case it is a

different question. All naturalization is

by a special bill passed on by both houses

of the Roumanian legislature. I myself know

of a Jew who paid 100,000 francs to obtain

this privilege. In 1900 there were only 80

naturalized Jews to a total Jewish popula-

tion of 400,000. I am practically certain that

there have been no naturalizations since

this. This is the policy of the Roumanian

government keeps the Jews a separate class

of "aliens."

From this it appears that the deplorable

condition of the Jews in Roumania is due

to the fact that, being denied citizenship,

they can be treated as aliens. If the United